

1 Amendments to the claims:

2 1. (currently amended): An optical to electrical or electrical to optical conversion
3 assembly, comprising:

4 a substrate having a surface onto which components of said conversion
5 assembly are attached fixedly mounted; and

6 a flexible circuit operatively and electrically attached to a connection location
7 selected from the group consisting of to said surface and at least one component of said
8 components, wherein said flexible circuit provides mechanical isolation to said components.

9 2. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 1, wherein said components are
10 selected from the group consisting of optical components and electrical components.

11 3. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 1, wherein said conversion assembly
12 is selected from the group consisting of an optical to electrical conversion assembly (OECA)
13 and an electrical to optical conversion assembly (EOCA).

14 4. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 3, wherein said conversion assembly
15 comprises an optical wavelength division multiplexer and demultiplexer for single-mode or
16 multi-mode fiber optic communication systems.

17 5. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 3, wherein said surface comprises a
18 low coefficient of thermal expansion.

19 6. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 5, wherein said surface comprises a

21 7. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 6, wherein said surface comprises a
22 ceramic material.

23 8. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 7, wherein said ceramic material is
24 selected from the group consisting of BeO, AlN, or Al₂O₃.

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1 9. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 8, wherein said components are
2 attached to said surface utilizing a thick film process to deposit metal on said substrate for
3 attachment of optical conversion circuits, routing of signals and gold bond wire attachment.

4 10. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 8, wherein said substrate undergoes
5 a subtractive etch process and then is copper plated.

6 11. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 8, wherein said conversion assembly
7 comprises said OECA, wherein electrical connections are made from said flexible circuit to
8 said components with gold bond wire.

9 12. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 8, wherein said conversion assembly
10 comprises said EOCA, wherein electrical connections are made from said flexible circuit to
11 said components with solder.

12 13. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 1, wherein said flexible circuit is
13 electrically attached to at least one component of said components to form an operation
14 circuit, wherein said operation circuit comprises means for achieving low loss transmission
15 of an electrical signal propagating on said operation circuit.

16 14. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 13, wherein said means for achieving
17 low loss transmission comprises a transmission media that is selected from the group
18 consisting of coaxial cable, microstrip and stripline.

19 15. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 14, wherein said transmission media

21 16. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 13, wherein said means for achieving
22 low loss transmission comprises a waveguide transmission media comprising a transmission
23 frequency of at least about 500 MHZ.

24 17. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 13, wherein said means for achieving
25 low loss transmission of an electrical signal propagating on said operation circuit are selected
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1 from the group consisting of reducing reflections, lowering absorptive loss, preventing cross
2 talk between adjacent signal lines, reducing ringing and reducing standing waves that result
3 from signal reflections.

4 18. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 13, wherein said means for achieving
5 low loss transmission comprises providing said operation circuit with a transmission line
6 having a real transmission line impedance wherein capacitive and inductive effects of the
7 conductor of said transmission line are cancelled out, wherein said transmission line has no
8 imaginary impedance component.

9 19. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 13, wherein said operation circuit
10 comprises a transmission line, wherein a source and a load are operatively connected to said
11 transmission line, wherein said source and said load each present an impedance to said
12 transmission line that match the impedance of said transmission line.

13 20. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 1, wherein said flexible circuit
14 comprises a flexible layer.

15 21. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 20, wherein a cross hatched ground
16 plane is attached to said flexible layer.

17 22. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 21, further comprising a conductive
18 signal layer attached to said flexible layer on the opposite side of said flexible layer with
19 respect to said cross hatched ground plane.

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21 mask layer on said cross hatched ground plane and another outer solder mask layer on said
22 conductive signal layer.

23 24. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 20, wherein said flexible layer
24 comprises polyimide.

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1 25. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 20, wherein said flexible layer
2 comprises polyimide, wherein said polyimide is about .0020 inches thick.

3 26. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 23, wherein at least one solder mask
4 layer comprises a liquid photo imageable solder mask.

5 27. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 13, wherein said operation circuit
6 comprises a transmission line terminated with a VCSEL diode and series resistor such that
7 the nominal impedance of said transmission line matches the combined impedance of said
8 VCSEL and said series resistor.

9 28. (original): The conversion assembly of claim 27, wherein said VCSEL is a current
10 mode device and is powered by laser driver circuitry operating as a current source off of a
11 fixed supply rail of 5V, wherein there is no additional total power loss with the use of said
12 matching resistor, wherein power that would have been dissipated in the laser driver circuit
13 if there were no matching resistor is now dissipated in said resistor.

14 29. (withdrawn): A method of fabricating a ceramic substrate for use in an optical to
15 electrical or electrical to optical conversion assembly, comprising:

16 providing a sheet of ceramic material;

17 lapping said sheet down to a desired thickness of about .035 inches;

18 drilling all necessary holes in said sheet;

19 cleaning and pre-firing said sheet in a convection oven that slowly ramps the

21 applying a PdAg paste to said sheet;

22 baking said sheet at 100 to 150 degrees C to remove the solvents from said
23 paste;

24 firing said sheet in a convection oven that slowly ramps the temperature to
25 between 850 and 900 degrees C to anneal said paste;

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1 allowing said sheet to cool;
2 printing gold pads and traces onto said sheet;
3 baking said sheet at 100 to 150 degrees C to remove the solvents from said gold
4 pads and traces;
5 firing said sheet in a convection oven that slowly ramps the temperature to
6 between 850 and 900 degrees C to anneal said gold pads and traces;
7 depositing a resistive paste is said ceramic surface in the required geometry;
8 and
9 baking and firing said resistive paste.

10 30. (withdrawn): A method of fabricating a flexible high speed transmission line for use
11 in an optical to electrical or electrical to optical conversion assembly, comprising:

12 providing a sheet of about .002 inch thick polyimide material;
13 depositing and annealing copper on both sides of said sheet;
14 cutting all the required vias and holes in said sheet;
15 plating said sheet with copper to fill in said vias and holes;
16 strengthening the connections of said vias with an additional electroplated
17 copper plating sequence;
18 applying dry film photoresist to both sides of said sheet;
19 applying negative image films of desired copper traces and cross hatched

21 removing the resist from the areas where the copper is to be removed;
22 placing said sheet in an alkaline etching bath where unwanted copper is
23 removed from said sheet and the remaining photoresist is then stripped away leaving copper
24 only where traces and cross hatched ground are desired,
25 coating said sheet with liquid photoimageable solder mask;

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1 placing said sheet in an oven at about 170 to 180 degrees C for about 15
2 minutes;

3 placing a negative image film of a solder mask layer on the top and bottom of
4 said sheet and exposing said sheet to ultra violet light, wherein the areas exposed to the light
5 are polymerized and become resistant to the developer;

6 placing said sheet in a developer bath, wherein the solder mask is removed from
7 those areas of the board that were not exposed to the ultra violet light;

8 baking said sheet at about 300 degrees C for about 1 hour to completely cure
9 said solder mask layers;

10 plating the exposed copper on said sheet using an electroless Nickel plating
11 process; and

12 plating said sheet with gold.

13 31. (new): An optical to electrical or electrical to optical conversion assembly,
14 comprising:

15 a non-flexible substrate having a surface onto which components of said
16 conversion assembly are fixedly mounted; and

17 a flexible circuit operatively and electrically attached to a connection location
18 selected from the group consisting of said surface and at least one component of said
19 components, wherein said flexible circuit provides mechanical isolation to said components.

20 32. (new): The assembly of claim 31, wherein said non-flexible substrate comprises

22 33. (new): The assembly of claim 31, wherein said ceramic material is selected from
23 the group consisting of BeO, AlN, or Al₂O₃.

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